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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patent_docketing@intprop.com
ptomhkk@gmail.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/654,733

Applicant(s)

WILLIAMS, EMRYS J.

Examiner

CHARLES C. AGWUMEZIE

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 November 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 4-10, 12-31, 33-37 and 39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 4-10, 12-31, 33-37 and 39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/22/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Acknowledgements

1. Applicant's amendment filed on November 25, 2009 is acknowledged.

Accordingly claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-31, 33-37 and 39 remain pending and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-31, 33-37 and have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-2, 5, 7-10, 13, and 26, 28-29**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0218098 A1 in view of Pitroda U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0247777A1 and further in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No. 5,739,512

5. As per claims 1, 9, and 26, Walker et al discloses an Apparatus for use in transactions, comprising:

non-volatile memory containing a set of multiple identifiers associated with a same customer account, wherein said multiple identifiers are also known to an agency providing said customer account (fig. 1; 0025; 0026; "...plurality of predetermined single-use financial account identifiers..."), and

a processor operable to select for each of a plurality of transactions involving the same customer account, a different identifier from said set of multiple identifiers for use with the respective transaction (fig. 1; 0023; 0047; 0049; "...the encryption data changes for each use of the card so that ... card number is different for each transaction...") and

a communications facility operable to communicate with a terminal (0004; ...wireless connection...; 0047; cardholder transmits the single use number to merchant...;).

6. What Walker et al does not explicitly disclose is:

wherein the apparatus is operable to:

receive bill details for a given transaction of said plurality of transactions from the terminal through the communications facility, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid,

generate a transaction record that includes the bill details, and a particular identifier selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers;

digitally sign the transaction record with a digital signature, the digitally signed transaction record including the bill details and the particular identifier; and

transmit the digitally signed transaction record to the terminal through the communications_facility;

7. Pitroda discloses an apparatus for use in transaction comprising:

receive bill details for a given transaction of said plurality of transactions from the terminal through the communications facility wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid (0089, which discloses that the point of sales computer will download and display the transaction details, as shown in FIG. 16, and transmit the transaction information into the memory of the UET card, on which the transaction information may be displayed for visual verification by the customer; 0099, which discloses the amount of the transaction; 0100, which discloses that user has the option of entering an amount for a tip or gratuity that is in addition to the amount to be paid for the product);

generate a transaction record from the bill details, wherein the transaction record includes a particular identifier selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers (0089; 0100, which discloses "transmits completed details of the sales transaction to the point of sales computer, the UET card, and the American Express service... the details include the date of the transaction, the amount, the name of the retail store or service (for the UET card and the American Express service records), the name of the customer (for the American Express and point of sales computers)

8. Tognazzini discloses an apparatus for use in transaction comprising:

digitally sign the transaction record with a digital signature, the digitally signed transaction record including the bill details and the particular identifier (*col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that the electronic copy may be digitally signed by either the vendor, the customer or both before sending it to the electronic mail address... a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts*); and

transmit the digitally signed transaction record to the terminal through the communications facility (*col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts*);

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the apparatus, wherein the apparatus is operable to: receive bill details for a given transaction of said plurality of transactions from the terminal through the communications facility, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid, generate a transaction record that includes the bill details, and a particular identifier selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers; digitally sign the transaction record with a digital signature, the digitally signed transaction record including the bill details

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and the particular identifier; and transmit the digitally signed transaction record to the terminal through the communications_facility; in view of the teachings of Pitroda and Tognazzini in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

9. As per claim 2, and 10, Walker et al further discloses the apparatus, wherein each of the identifiers in said set of multiple identifiers is allocated by the agency uniquely to the apparatus (figs. 1 and 10; 0049; 0093; "...instructing card holder to obtain a new device with list of single-use credit card numbers...").

10. As per claims 4, 12 and 27, both Walker et al and Pitroda failed to explicitly disclose the apparatus, wherein the digital signature is generated using a cryptographic key contained within the non-volatile memory.

Tognazzini discloses the apparatus, wherein the digital signature is generated using a cryptographic key contained within the non-volatile memory (col. 2, lines 40-55).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the apparatus, wherein the transaction record includes a digital signature that is generated using a cryptographic key contained within the non-volatile memory in view of the teachings of Tognazzini in order to ensure adequate security.

11. As per claim 5 and 13, Walker et al further discloses the apparatus, wherein

the transaction record is encrypted (0009; 0023).

12. As per **claim 7**, Walker et al further discloses the apparatus, wherein said apparatus is operable to engage a first class of terminals external to the apparatus for making a transaction, and a second class of terminals external to the apparatus to enter or to update account information stored in the non-volatile memory (fig. 3 and 4; 0093).

13. As per **claim 8**, Walker et al failed to explicitly disclose the apparatus, further comprising first and second power circuits that are activated by said first and second class of terminals respectively, wherein activation of said second power circuit does not allow account information to be entered or updated in at least certain portions of said non-volatile memory.

Pitroda discloses the apparatus, further comprising first and second power circuits that are activated by said first and second class of terminals respectively, wherein activation of said second power circuit does not allow account information to be entered or updated in at least certain portions of said non-volatile memory (see figs. 3; 0014).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the apparatus, further comprising first and second power circuits that are activated by said first and second class of terminals respectively, wherein activation of said second power circuit does not allow account information to be entered or updated in at least certain

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portions of said non-volatile memory in view of the teachings of Pitroda in order to ensure sufficient power for the maximum operation of the device.

14. As per claim 28, Walker further discloses the method, wherein the transaction device is associated with a customer account, and wherein said multiple identifiers are also known to an agency providing said customer account, but failed to explicitly disclose the method further comprising:

- transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to an agency computer;
- accessing an account record for the customer account based on the selected identifier included in the transaction record;

- validating the transaction and

- updating the account record in respect of the validated transaction.

Pitroda discloses the method further comprising:

- transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to an agency computer (0100, which discloses the CIU transmits completed details of the sales transaction to the point of sales computer, the UET card, and the American Express service);

- accessing an account record for the customer account based on the selected identifier included in the transaction record (0100);

- validating the transaction (0099; 0100) and

- updating the account record in respect of the validated transaction (0099; 0100).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the

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apparatus comprising, transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to an agency computer; accessing an account record for the customer account based on the selected identifier included in the transaction record; validating the transaction and updating the account record in respect of the validated transaction in view of the teachings of Pitroda in order to facilitate transaction and ensure adequate security

15. As per claim 29, Walker failed to explicitly disclose the method, wherein prior to transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to the agency computer, the terminal incorporates its own copy of the bill into the transaction record.

Pitroda discloses the method, wherein prior to transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to the agency computer, the terminal incorporates its own copy of the bill into the transaction record (0089; 0099; 0100).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker and incorporate the method, wherein prior to transmitting the transaction record from the terminal to the agency computer, the terminal incorporates its own copy of the bill into the transaction record in view of the teachings of Pitroda in order to ensure accurate recording of the transaction while avoiding errors.

16. Claims 6, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0218098 A1 in view of Pitroda U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0247777A1 and in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No.

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5,739,512 and further in view of Palomo et al U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0120527 A1.

17. As per claim 6, both Walker et al, Pitroda and Tognazzini failed to explicitly disclose the apparatus, wherein said apparatus is provided within inert packaging to allow implantation into the human body.

Palomo et al discloses the apparatus, wherein said apparatus is provided within inert packaging to allow implantation into the human body (0025, which discloses that '741 patent describes a computer system and method for storage of individual medical histories ... the size of which is that of a credit card including the possibility of implanting the storage device under the skin of the patient's upper torso).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the apparatus, wherein said apparatus is provided within inert packaging to allow implantation into the human body as taught by Palomo et al in order to ensure adequate security.

18. Claim 14, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0218098 A1 in view of Pitroda U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0247777A1 and further in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No. 5,739,512 and further in view of Okano et al (hereinafter "Okano") U.S. Patent No. 4,511,970

19. As per **claim 14**, Walker, Pitroda, and Tognazzini failed to explicitly disclose the method further comprising limiting the number of transaction performed during a given period of time in order to prevent rapid read-out of the identifier

Okano discloses the method further comprising limiting the number of transaction performed during a given period of time in order to prevent rapid read-out of the identifier (col. 3, lines 55-65)

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the method further comprising limiting the number of transaction performed during a given period of time in order to prevent rapid read-out of the identifier in view of the teachings of Okano in order to ensure adequate security and further prevent fraud.

20. **Claims 17-23 and 25**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flitcroft et al (hereinafter "Flitcroft") U.S. Patent No. 7,136,835 B1 in view of Carlisle et al (hereinafter "Carlisle") U.S. Patent No. 5,649,118 and further in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No. 5,739,512

21. As per **claim 17**, Flitcroft discloses a method comprising:

opening an account record in an agency computer system, wherein said agency is to provide the account (*see fig. 2, which discloses allocate new limited use cards; col. 6, lines 30-50, which discloses*

allocated by the credit card provider to the customer for his or her account; col. 7, lines 20-55; col. 14, lines 35-60)

generating a set of multiple identifiers to be used for transactions on the account (col. 10, lines 28-55, which discloses a local card dispenser 128 can be employed to generate a plurality of limited-use cards 132 and/or a master credit card 134 for delivery to a customer),

storing the set of multiple identifiers in the agency computer system (see fig. 3, which discloses generate database of available credit card numbers), and

storing the set of multiple identifiers on a portable transaction device (col. 10, lines 28-55, which discloses Instead of the personal computer 104, the numbers can be downloaded to a user's smart card through an appropriate interface. In a fourth embodiment, the single-use credit card numbers can be downloaded to a radio unit 140 (such as a portable telephone) via wireless communication)

22. What Flitcroft does not explicitly disclose is:

receiving a public key from the portable transaction device;

receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record comprising a digital signature generated on the portable transaction device wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises bill details provided by the terminal to the portable transaction device prior to the creation of the digital signature, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for a transaction corresponding to the transaction record,

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wherein the digitally signed transaction record further comprises a particular identifier selected by the portable transaction prior to the creation of the digital signature, and

decrypting and validating the digital signature of the digitally signed transaction record with the public key.

23. Carlisle discloses the method comprising:

receiving a public key from the portable transaction device (col. 8, lines 15-65);
and

decrypting and validating the digital signature with the public key (*col. 12, lines 50-65, which discloses deciphers the digital signature using the provided public key...*).

24. Tognazzini discloses the method comprising:

receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record comprising a digital signature generated on the portable transaction device wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises bill details provided by the terminal to the portable transaction device prior to the creation of the digital signature, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for a transaction corresponding to the transaction record, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further comprises a particular identifier selected by the portable transaction prior to the creation of the digital signature (*col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that the electronic copy may be digitally signed by either the vendor, the customer or both before sending it to the electronic mail address... a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process*

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the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts)

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Flitcroft et al and incorporate the method comprising receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record comprising a digital signature [[from]]generated on the portable transaction device~ wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises bill details provided by the terminal to the portable transaction device prior to the creation of the digital signature, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for a transaction corresponding to the transaction record, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further comprises a particular identifier selected by the portable transaction prior to the creation of the digital signature in view of the teachings of Tognazzini in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

25. As per **claim 18**, Flitcroft further discloses the method, wherein the identifiers are unique to the account for the agency (col. 25, lines 40-55; col. 27, lines 35-60).

26. As per **claim 19**, Flitcroft further discloses the method further comprising adding the identifiers to an index, wherein said index maps from an identifier to the corresponding account (col. 10, lines 1-20).

27. As per **claim 20**, Flitcroft further discloses the method wherein the multiple identifiers are a subset of identifiers selected from a larger set of possible identifiers (col. 27, lines 35-60)

28. As per **claim 21**, Flitcroft further discloses the method wherein the identifier within said set of multiple identifiers are unrelated to one another (col. 27, lines 35-60)

29. As per **claim 22**, Flitcroft further discloses the method, wherein the identifiers are generated on the agency computer system, and are transmitted to the portable transaction device for storage thereon (col. 10, lines 25-55).

30. As per **claim 23**, Flitcroft further discloses the method further comprising generating at least one cryptographic key for use with the account (col. 2, lines 40-55).

31. As per **claim 25**, Flitcroft further discloses the method, further comprising establishing an identity of a person who is to hold the account prior to opening the account (see fig. 5).

32. **Claim 24**, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flitcroft et al (hereinafter "Flitcroft") U.S. Patent No. 7,136,835 B1 in view of Carlisle et al (hereinafter "Carlisle") U.S. Patent No. 5,649,118 and Tognazzini U.S. Patent No.

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5,739,512 and further in view of Bahar U.S. Patent Application Publication No.

2005/0001027 A1.

33. As per claim 24, both Flitcroft, Carlisle and Tognazzini failed to explicitly disclose the method further comprising making a prepayment onto the account prior to using the account for transactions.

Bahar discloses the method, further comprising making a prepayment onto the account prior to using the account for transactions (0035, which discloses adding value to the smart card...and using the smart card to prepay telecommunication services...).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Flitcroft and incorporate the method, further comprising making a prepayment onto the account prior to using the account for transactions in view of the teachings of Bahar, in order to facilitate the transaction.

34. Claims 15, 36-37 and 39, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flitcroft et al (hereinafter "Flitcroft") U.S. Patent No. 7,136,835 B1 in view of Pitroda U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0247777A1 and further in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No. 5,739,512

35. As per claim 15, Flitcroft discloses an Apparatus for use in transactions, including:

means for storing a set of multiple identifiers associated with a same customer account, wherein said multiple identifiers are also known to an agency providing said customer account (*see fig. 1, which discloses credit card #s; see fig. 2, which discloses allocate new limited use cards; col. 10, lines 28-55, which discloses a local card dispenser 128 can be employed to generate a plurality of limited-use cards 132 and/or a master credit card 134 for delivery to a customer*),

means for selecting, for each of a plurality of transactions involving the same customer account, a different identifier from said set of multiple identifiers for use with the respective transaction (*col. 5, lines 50-60, which discloses that the numbers are randomly selected from a queue of available limited-use credit card numbers based upon the requests and/or needs of different customers; col. 11, lines 1-15, which discloses that the process begins in step 202 by allocating one or more limited-use numbers to a customer. These numbers are ultimately selected from the list 126 of available limited-use numbers, or some other sub-set list which has been previously formed from the numbers in list 126*)

means for communicating with a terminal (*see fig. 1, which discloses merchant terminal*)

36. What Flitcroft does not explicitly disclose is

means for receiving bill details for each of the plurality of transactions from the terminal, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the respective transaction;

means for creating a respective transaction record for each of the plurality of transactions, wherein the respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier for that transaction;

means for digitally signing the respective transaction record, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record comprises a digital signature that is generated using a cryptographic key, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier, and

means for providing the digitally signed respective transaction record to the terminal.

37. Pitroda discloses the method comprising:

means for receiving bill details for each of the plurality of transactions from the terminal, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the respective transaction *(0089, which discloses that the point of sales computer will download and display the transaction details, as shown in FIG. 16, and transmit the transaction information into the memory of the UET card, on which the transaction information may be displayed for visual verification by the customer; 0099, which discloses the amount of the transaction; 0100, which discloses that user has the option of entering an amount for a*

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tip or gratuity that is in addition to the amount to be paid for the product);

means for creating a respective transaction record for each of the plurality of transactions, wherein the respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier for that transaction *(0089; 0100, which discloses "transmits completed details of the sales transaction to the point of sales computer, the UET card, and the American Express service... the details include the date of the transaction, the amount, the name of the retail store or service (for the UET card and the American Express service records), the name of the customer (for the American Express and point of sales computers)*

38. Tognazzini discloses the method comprising:

means for digitally signing the respective transaction record, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record comprises a digital signature that is generated using a cryptographic key, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier *(col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that the electronic copy may be digitally signed by either the vendor, the customer or both before sending it to the electronic mail address... a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts), and*

means for providing the digitally signed respective transaction record to the terminal (*col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts*)

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the apparatus, including means for receiving bill details for each of the plurality of transactions from the terminal, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the respective transaction; means for creating a respective transaction record for each of the plurality of transactions, wherein the respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier for that transaction; means for digitally signing the respective transaction record, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record comprises a digital signature that is generated using a cryptographic key, wherein the digitally signed respective transaction record includes the bill details and the selected identifier, and means for providing the digitally signed respective transaction record to the terminal in view of the teachings of Pitroda and Tognazzini in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

39. As per claims 36-37 and 39, Filcroft discloses a computer account system at an agency, said system comprising:

a plurality of customer account records, wherein each customer account record incorporates a set of multiple identifiers associated therewith (see figs. 1, 3, 5 and 9),
and

a stored index that indicates a mapping of each of the sets of multiple identifiers to corresponding account record of said plurality of stored customer account records wherein each set of said multiple sets is also stored on a respective portable transaction device of a plurality of portable transaction devices that are distinct from said system (see fig. 8; col. 10, lines 1-20),

wherein the system is configured to:

receive from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device;

wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the transaction;

in response to validating the digital signature with a cryptographic key, access the particular identifier within the digitally signed transaction record, determine a particular set of multiple identifiers to which the accessed identifier belongs, and determine the particular customer account to which the accessed identifier belongs as

specified by said index (*see fig. 8, which discloses determine associated account numbers; see fig. 9, which discloses access account information*), and

update an account record of the particular customer account in regard to the transaction (*see col. 16, lines 20-40, which discloses that these limitations can be altered once a number is issued by updating the issuer database and the user maintained list of numbers. Communication between the user and card issuer to make these changes can be posted, conveyed verbally or electronically*).

40. What Flitcroft does not explicitly teach is:

receive from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device;

wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the transaction;

41. Tognazzini discloses the system

wherein the system is configured to:

receive from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device (*col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that the electronic copy may be digitally signed by either the vendor, the customer or both before sending it to the electronic mail address... a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts*)

42. Pitroda discloses the system

wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the transaction (*0099, which discloses the amount of the transaction; 0100, which discloses that user has the option of entering an amount for a tip or gratuity that is in addition to the amount to be paid for the product*)

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the system

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wherein receive from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device; wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid for the transaction; in view of the teachings of Tognazzini and Pitroda in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

43. As per claim 37, Flitcroft further discloses the system, wherein the multiple identifiers associated with a customer account record are unique to that account record (col. 25, lines 40-55; col. 27, lines 35-60).

44. Claim 16, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flitcroft et al (hereinafter "Flitcroft") U.S. Patent No. 7,136,835 B1 in view of Pitroda U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0247777A1

45. As per claim 16, Flitcroft discloses an apparatus for use in making a transaction, including:

non-volatile memory containing a set of multiple identifiers, wherein said multiple identifiers are also known to an agency associated with the transaction (*see figs. 3, and 4, which discloses master credit card number; see fig. 5, which discloses allocate limited use numbers to the master credit card number step 504...print multiple numbers on a single card step 506; col. 2, lines 25-30*), and

a processor operable to randomly or pseudo-randomly select one identifier from said set of multiple identifiers for use in any transaction (*col. 5, lines 25-60, which discloses that the limited use credit card number is provided wherein the limited use credit card number is randomly chosen with respect to the master credit card number...*”).

a communications facility operable to communicate with a terminal (*see fig. 1, which discloses merchant terminal*)

What Flitcroft does not explicitly teach is:

wherein the apparatus is operable to:

receive bill details for the given transaction from the terminal through the communications facility, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid,

generate a transaction record that includes the bill details and the given identifier that is randomly or pseudo-randomly selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers,

digitally sign the transaction record with a digital signature, the digitally signed transaction record including the bill details and the given identifier; and

transmit the digitally signed transaction record to the terminal through the communications facility.

46. Pitroda discloses the the apparatus for use in transaction including:

wherein the apparatus is operable to:

receive bill details for the given transaction from the terminal through the communications facility, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid (0089, *which discloses that the point of sales computer will download and display the transaction details, as shown in FIG. 16, and transmit the transaction information into the memory of the UET card, on which the transaction information may be displayed for visual verification by the customer; 0099, which discloses the amount of the transaction; 0100, which discloses that user has the option of entering an amount for a tip or gratuity that is in addition to the amount to be paid for the product*),

generate a transaction record that includes the bill details and the given identifier that is randomly or pseudo-randomly selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers (0089; 0100, *which discloses "transmits completed details of the sales transaction to the point of sales computer, the UET card, and the American Express service... the details include the date of the transaction, the amount, the name of the retail store or service (for the UET card and the American Express*

service records), the name of the customer (for the American Express and point of sales computers),

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Flitcroft and incorporate the apparatus, including receive bill details for the given transaction from the terminal through the communications facility, wherein the bill details specify an amount to be paid, generate a transaction record that includes the bill details and the given identifier that is randomly or pseudo-randomly selected by the processor from said set of multiple identifiers, digitally sign the transaction record with a digital signature, the digitally signed transaction record including the bill details and the given identifier; and transmit the digitally signed transaction record to the terminal through the communications facility in view of the teachings of Pitroda and Tognazzini in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

47. Claim 30-31 and 33-35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Flitcroft et al (hereinafter "Flitcroft") U.S. Patent No. 7,136,835 B1 in view of Tognazzini U.S. Patent No. 5,739,512

48. As per claim 30, Flitcroft discloses a method of operating a computer account system at an agency, the method comprising:

maintaining a plurality of customer accounts on the computer account system
(see *figs. 1, 3, 5 and 9*);

storing multiple sets of identifiers on the computer account system, wherein each said sets is associated with a respective one of said customer accounts, wherein each of said sets comprises at least two identifiers belonging to the set wherein each of the sets is also stored on a respective portable transaction device of a plurality of portable transaction devices (*see fig. 9, which discloses allocate additional credit card numbers to the master credit card number*);

receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a given customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account ;

wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device;

verifying the digital signature (*col. 19, lines 40-50, which discloses that the use of digital signature verification to verify both parties...*);

accessing the particular identifier within the digitally signed transaction record;
from said multiple identifiers, determining a particular set of identifiers to which the accessed identifiers belongs and from the determined particular set determining a particular customer account for the transaction, wherein the particular customer account

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is a customer account to which the particular set is associated (*see fig. 8, which discloses determine associated account numbers*) and

updating an account record of the particular customer account in respect of the transaction (*see col. 16, lines 20-40, which discloses that these limitations can be altered once a number is issued by updating the issuer database and the user maintained list of numbers. Communication between the user and card issuer to make these changes can be posted, conveyed verbally or electronically*)

49. What Flitcroft does not explicitly teach is:

receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a given customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account

wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device.

Flitcroft however discloses that this may include digitally signing transaction record()and the secure storage of transaction details and date of use.

50. Tognazzini discloses the method comprising:

receiving from a terminal, a digitally signed transaction record generated by a particular portable transaction device for a transaction on a given customer account, wherein the digitally signed transaction record comprises a digital signature generated by the particular portable transaction device associated with the customer account *(col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts)*

wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device *(col. 2, lines 40-55, which discloses that the electronic copy may be digitally signed by either the vendor, the customer or both before sending it to the electronic mail address... a customer's smart card may receive a copy of the digital receipt, process the digital signature and then return the signed receipt to the cash register for sending of the electronic receipts)*

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of applicant's invention to modify the method of Walker et al and incorporate the method wherein the digitally signed transaction record includes bill details provided by the

terminal to the particular portable transaction device, wherein the digitally signed transaction record further includes a particular identifier selected by the particular portable transaction device from the set of identifiers stored within that portable transaction device in view of the teachings of Tognazzini in order to facilitate transaction and further ensure security of the transaction.

51. As per claim 31, Flitcroft further discloses the method, wherein determining which set of multiple identifiers the accessed identifier belongs to comprises accessing an index that maps identifiers to corresponding account records (see fig. 8; col. 10, lines 1-20).

52. As per claim 33, Flitcroft discloses the method, further comprising opening a new customer account by: creating a new account record for the new customer account (see fig. 2, which discloses allocate new limited use cards; col. 6, lines 30-50, which discloses allocated by the credit card provider to the customer for his or her account; col. 7, lines 20-55; col. 14, lines 35-60), and storing a set of multiple identifiers associated with the new customer account into the new account record (see fig. 9, which discloses allocate additional credit card numbers to the master credit card number; col. 10, lines 1-20).

53. As per claim 34, Flitcroft further discloses the method, further comprising:

generating the set of multiple identifiers associated with the new customer account (col. 10, lines 28-55, which discloses a local card dispenser 128 can be employed to generate a plurality of limited-use cards 132 and/or a master credit card 134 for delivery to a customer), and

transmitting the generated set of multiple identifiers to a customer transaction device for use with the new customer account (col. 10, lines 28-55).

54. As per claim 35, Flitcroft further discloses the method, further comprising generating at least one cryptographic key for use in communications between the computer account system and the customer transaction device (col. 2, lines 40-55).

Conclusion

55. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Charles C.L. Agwumezie** whose number is **(571) 272-6838**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Calvin Hewitt can be reached on **(571) 272 – 6709**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Charlie C Agwumezie/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3685
February 24, 2010